

TERSCHAK

Tägliche Übungen

Exercices journaliers

opus 71

FLÖTE



EDITION SCHOTT

998

Die Technik des Flötenspiels

Ecole du mécanisme pour Flûte

von

Adolph Terschak

✱

I

Tägliche Übungen

Exercices journaliers

opus 71

Edition Schott No. 998

II

Zwanzig Etüden

Vingt Etudes

opus 75

(Folge von opus 71 — Suite des exercices journaliers)

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Exercices Journaliers

Tägliche Übungen

A. Terschak, Op. 71

1. Moderato.
UT Majeur.
C Dur.
Sempre staccato.

cres *cen* *do*

2. Scherzo.
LA Mineur.
A Moll.

(*) *Avec la pointe de la langue aux lèvres.*
 (*) *Mit der Zungenspitze an den Lippen.*

MT
345
T33lex5

3

MT
345
T33lex5

3

f *p* *f* *p*

Allegro.

3.
SOL Majeur.
G Dur.





4. Presto.
MI Mineur.
E Moll.



Moderato.



(*) Triple coup de langue, tu tu que tu tu, partout où se présente la figure . Quand on sera parvenu à s'appropriier ce coup de langue, on pourra jouer cette étude Presto. A partir du signe +, on emploiera le simple coup de langue, tu que.

(*) Zungenstoss *ti ticki ti ti* wo diese Figur  vorkommt. Hat man nach längerer Übung diesen Zungenstoss in der Gewalt so kann diese *Etude Presto* gespielt werden. Am Schluss von diesem Zeichen + an wird das *ticki* angewendet.

This image displays a page of musical notation, specifically a single system of 13 staves. The music is written in G major, indicated by the key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is dense, featuring a variety of rhythmic values and melodic lines. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is characterized by frequent use of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several instances of triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The notation includes various accidentals, such as sharps and naturals, and some notes are marked with slurs. The page number '7' is located in the top right corner. The overall style is that of a traditional musical score, likely for a piano or similar instrument.

Allegro.

6.
SI Mineur.
H Moll.

A musical score for a piece titled "SI Mineur" in H Moll (F# minor), marked "Allegro." The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The piece begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The notation is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of four or six, and frequent use of slurs and accents. The melody moves quickly across the staff, with many notes beamed together. There are several dynamic markings, including "p" (piano) and "p" (piano), indicating changes in volume. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the overall structure is a continuous melodic line.



Allegretto.

7.
La Majeur.
A Dur.



This block contains the first eight measures of a musical score. It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music features a series of eighth-note patterns, often beamed in groups of four or six, creating a rhythmic and melodic flow. The notation includes various accidentals and dynamic markings such as accents and slurs.

Allegro.

8.

FA#mineur.

Fis Moll.

This block contains measures 9 through 16 of the musical score. It continues the melodic line from the previous section. The notation is consistent, featuring eighth-note patterns and various musical symbols. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is visible at the bottom of the page, indicating a change in volume for the subsequent measures.

This page of musical notation, numbered 11, contains 12 staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation is dense, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped in beams. There are also triplets and slurs used throughout the piece. The music is written for a single melodic line, likely for a piano. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and complex rhythmic patterns including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as triplets and slurs.

Moderato.

9.
MI Majeur
E Dur.

Staccato

(*) Avec simple coup de langue.

(*) Mit einfachem Zungenstoss.

10. *Andante.*
 UT# Mineur.
 Cis Moll.

(*) On devra porter toute attention à l'observation des liaisons.

(*) Die Bindungen, müssen bei dieser Etüde vorzugsweise berücksichtigt werden.

Allegretto.

11.
SI Majeur.
H Dur.

This page of musical notation, numbered 15, contains ten staves of music. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Slurs are used to group notes, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte) are present. The music is written in treble clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The notation continues across the page, with the final staff ending with a double bar line. The music is a single melodic line, likely for a piano or violin.

Presto.

12.

SOL# Mineur.

Gis Moll.

The musical score is written for a piano in G minor, marked Presto. It consists of 12 staves of music. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The piece begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, naturals) and slurs indicating phrasing and articulation. The music features rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurs.



Allegretto.

13.
F# Majeur.
Fis Dur.

p

Presto.

14.
RE# Mineur.
 Dis Moll.

This page of musical notation, page 19, contains 13 staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing a continuous line of music. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several accidentals, including sharps and naturals, and some notes are marked with an 'x'. The notation is presented in a clear, black-and-white format, typical of a printed musical score.

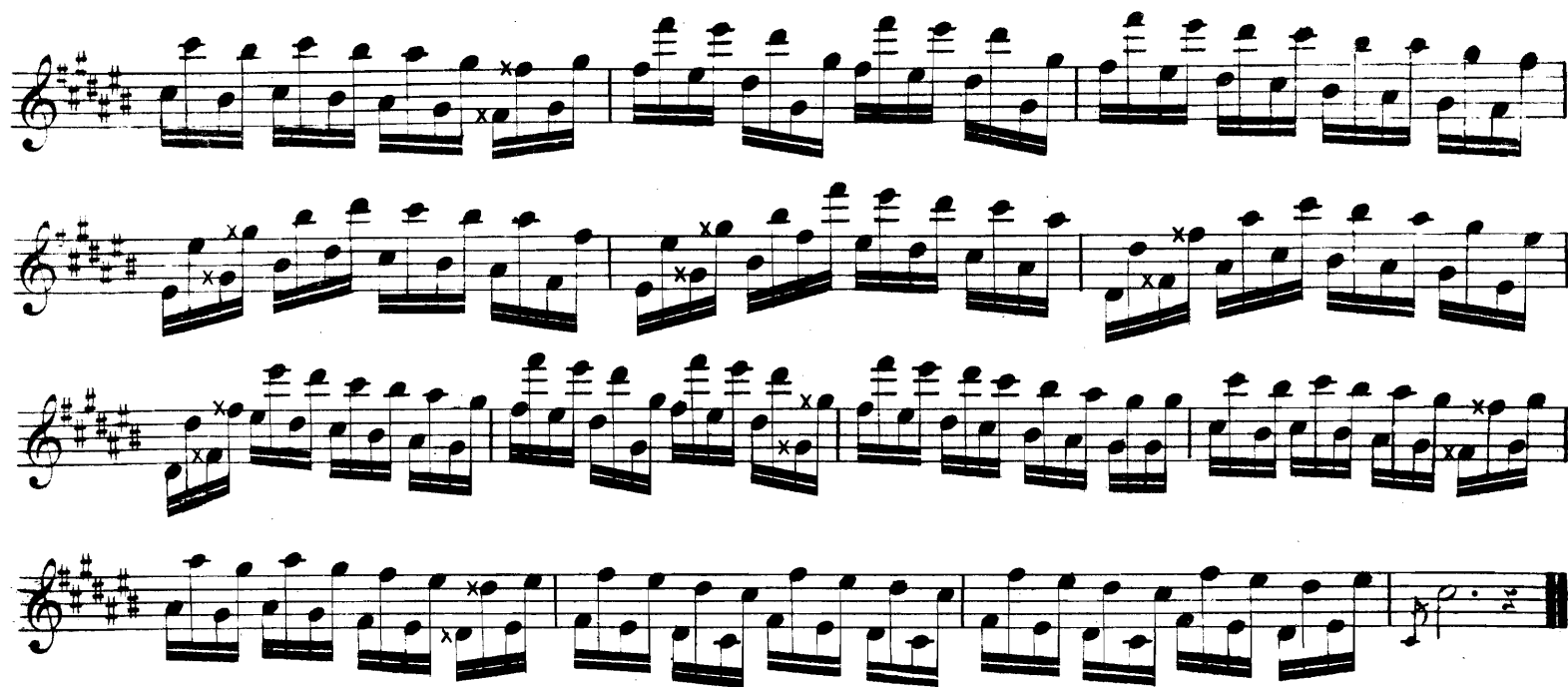
Allegro.

15.

UT# Majeur.
Cis Dur.

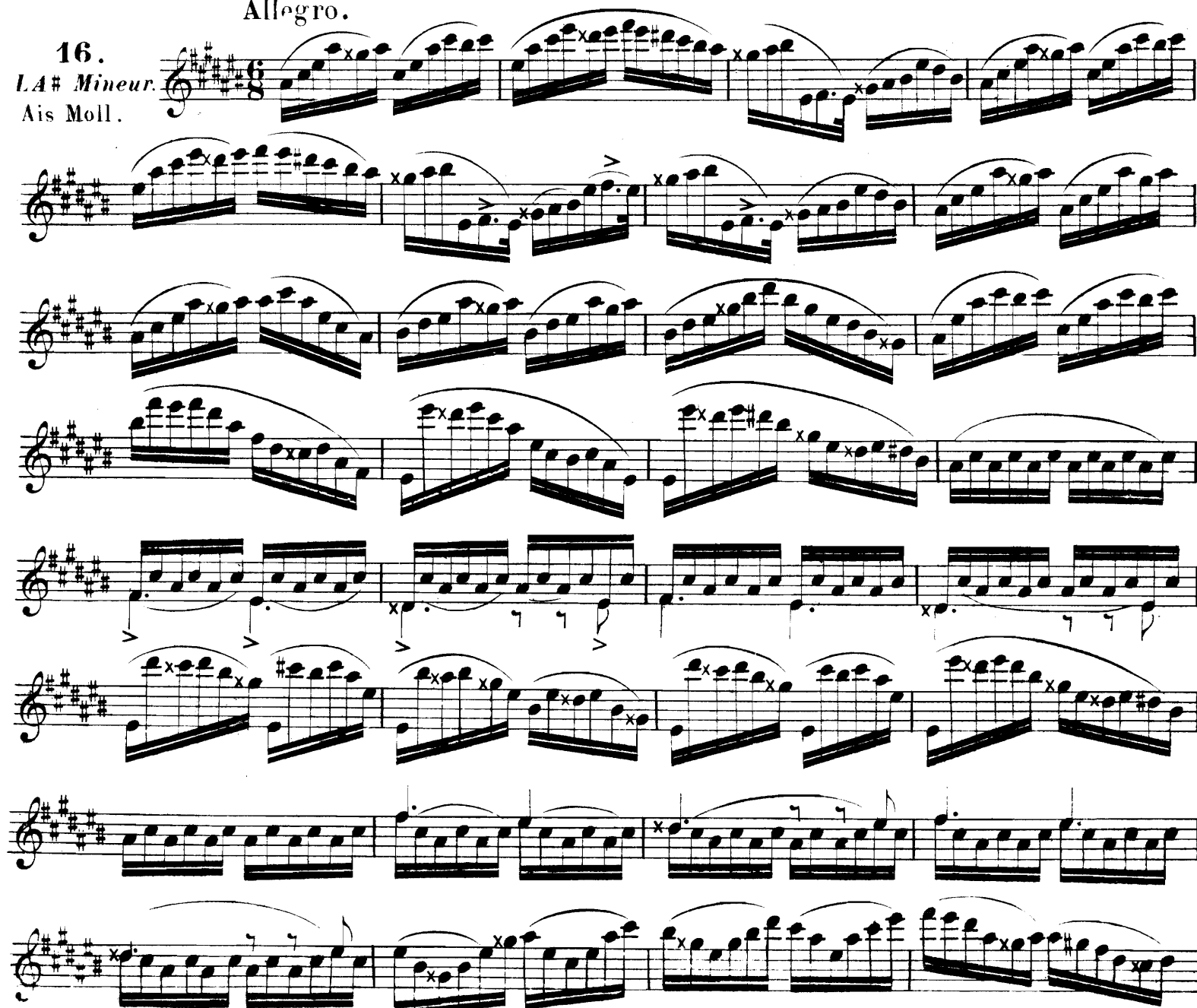
(*) Cette étude doit être jouée deux fois la première fois staccato, avec simple coup de langue la seconde fois legato.

(*) Diese Etude soll zweimal gespielt werden, das Erstmal mit einfachem Zunge Staccato, das Zweitmal legato.



Allegro.

16.
LA# Mineur.
Ais Moll.



Moderato.

17.
FA Majeur.
F Dur

This page of musical notation, numbered 23, contains 14 staves of music. The notation is highly complex, featuring numerous beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, indicating a fast tempo. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music is written in a single system across 14 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign at the end of the 14th staff.

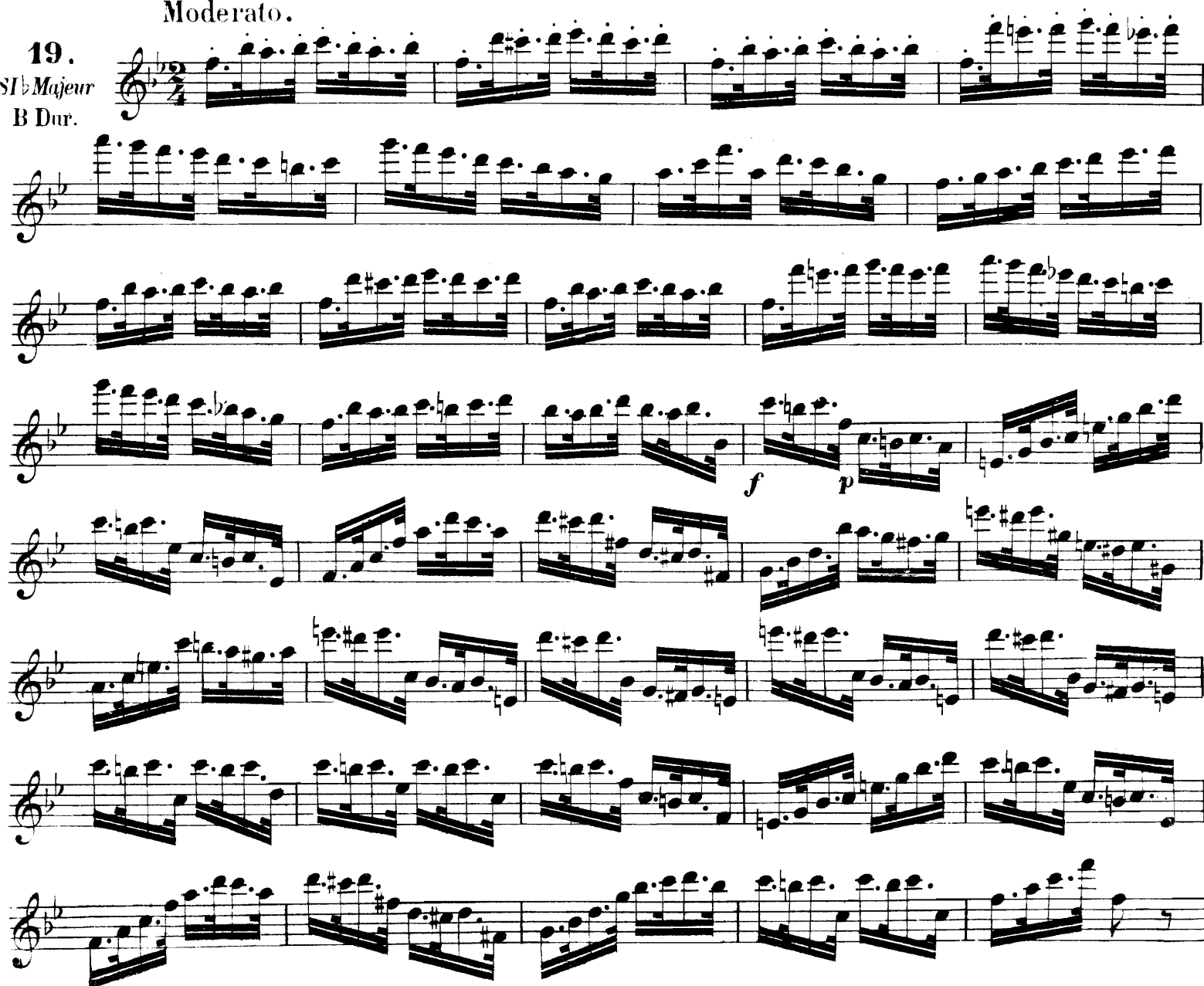
18.
RÉ Mineur.
D Moll

This musical score is for a piece titled 'RÉ Mineur' (D minor), numbered 18. It is in 3/4 time and marked 'Allegretto'. The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piece begins with a series of triplet eighth notes in the right hand, which then transitions into a more complex melodic line. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The score consists of 18 measures in total, ending with a final cadence. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and note values.



Moderato.

19.
SI♭ Majeur
B Dur.



20. *Presto.*
SOL Mineur.
G Moll.

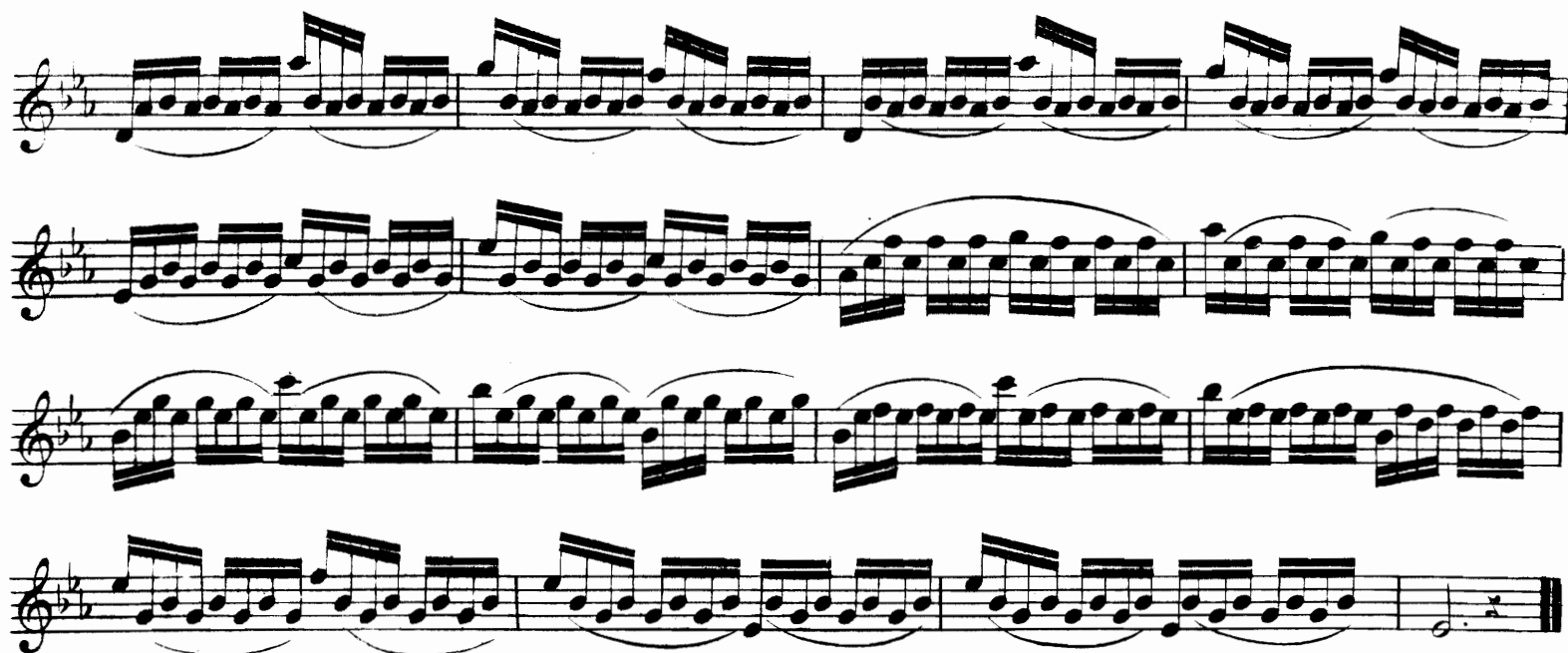
This page contains 12 staves of musical notation. The music is written in G major (one sharp, F#) and 3/4 time. The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and slurs. The music is arranged in a continuous flow across the staves, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns and others featuring more melodic lines. The page number 27 is in the top right corner.

Moderato.

21.

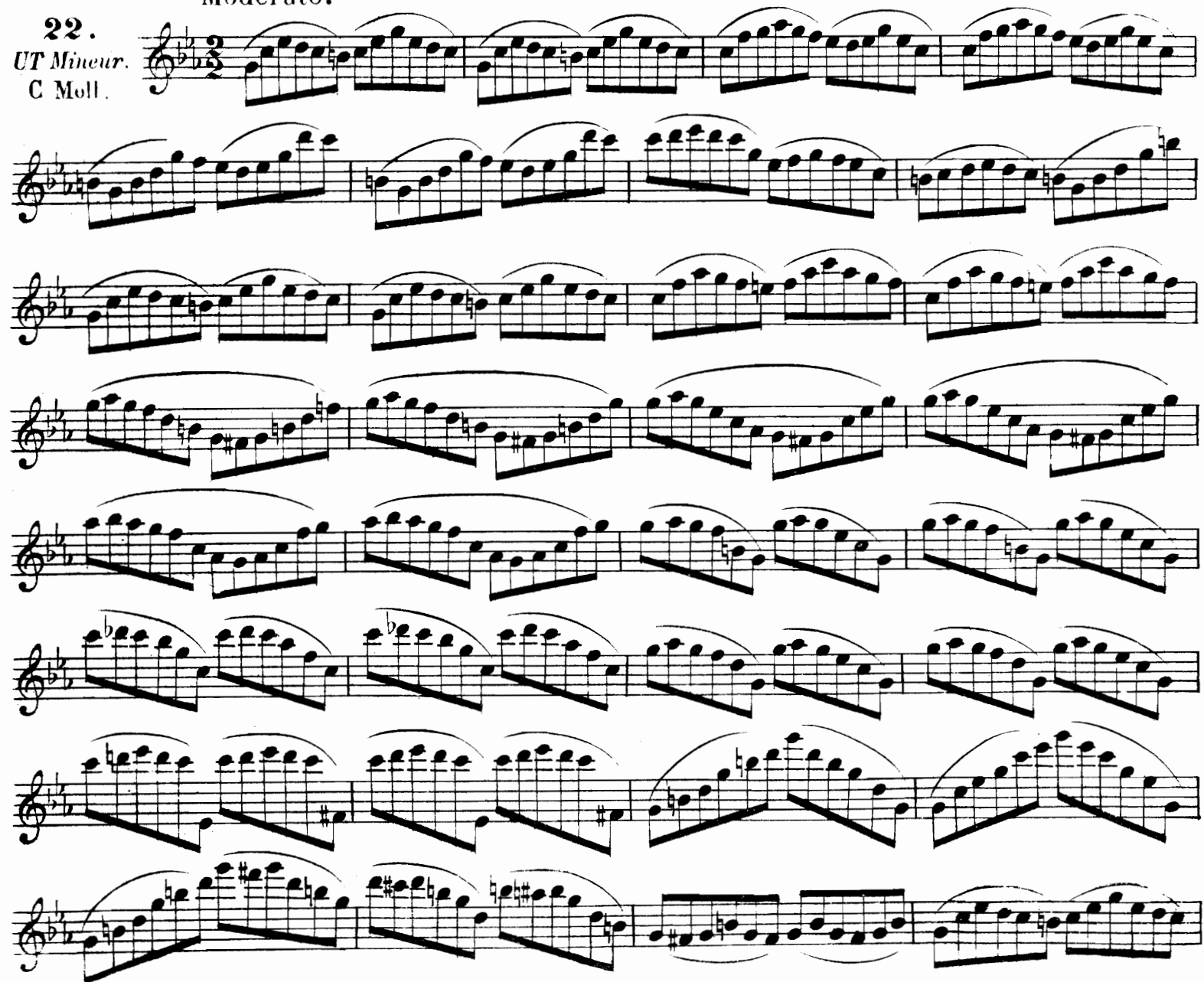
MI \flat Majeur.

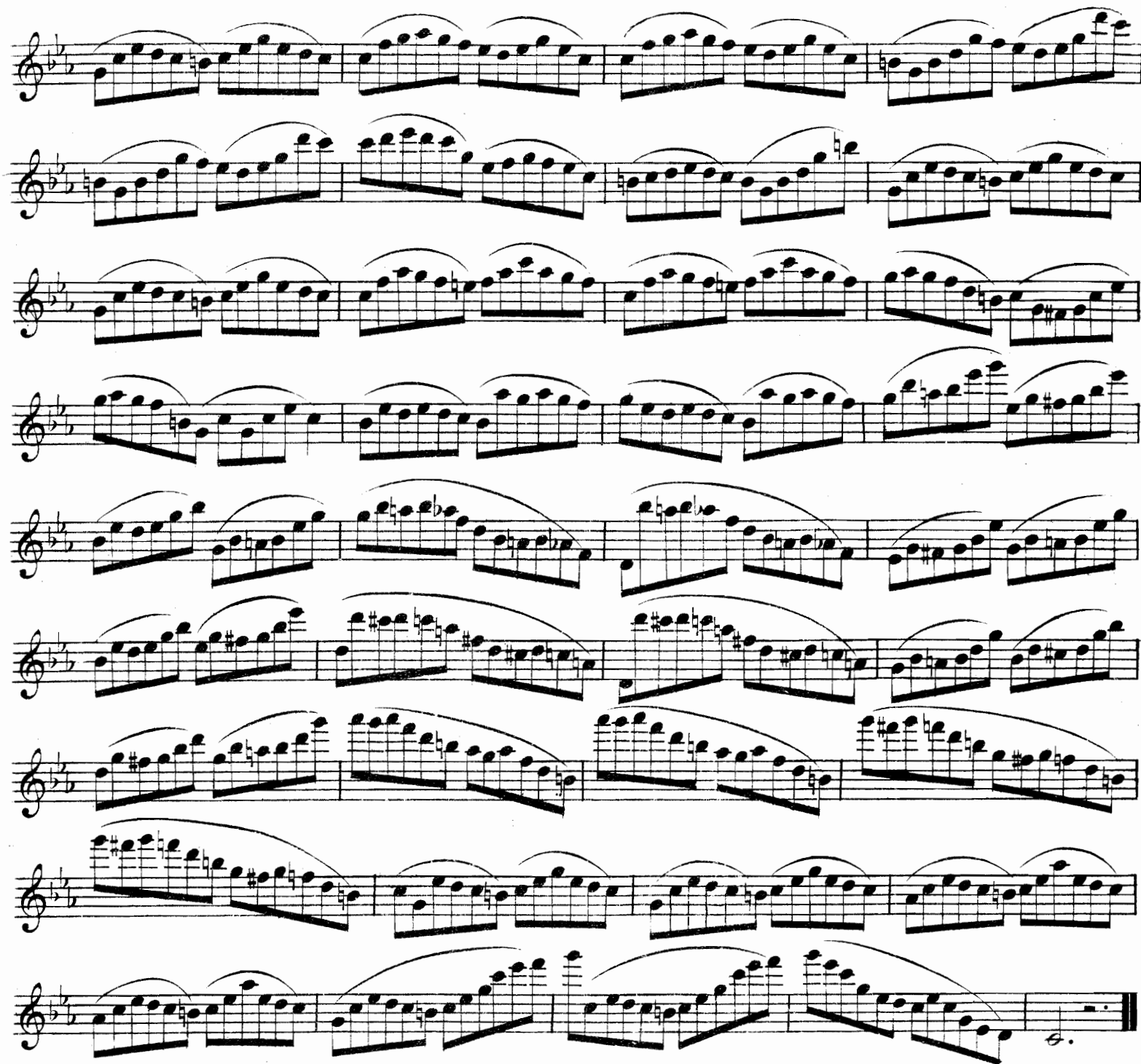
Es Dur.



Moderato.

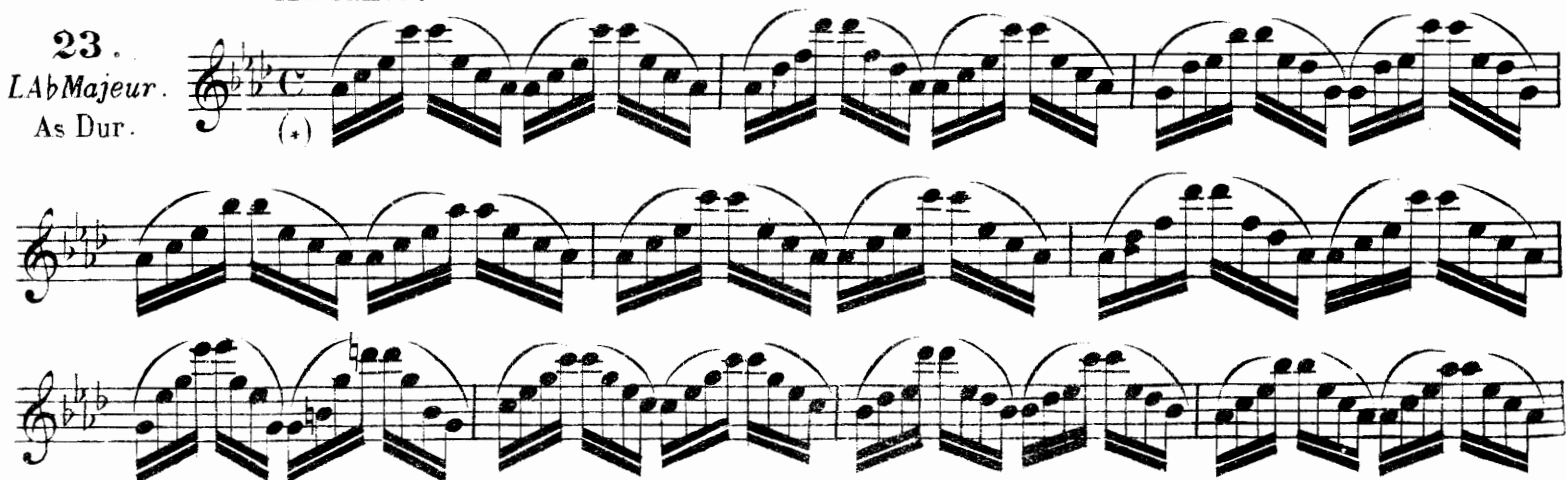
22.
UT Mineur.
C Moll.





Andante.

23.
L Ab Majeur.
As Dur.



(*) Cette étude peut également être jouée staccato avec double coup de langue tu, que
 (*) Diese Etude kann auch staccato mit *Ti chi* gespielt werden.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The notation is characterized by a high density of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, frequently appearing in pairs or groups of four. Slurs are used to group measures and indicate phrasing. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the 12th staff.

Prestissimo.

24.
FA Mineur.
F Moll

This musical score is for a piece in F minor (FA Mineur / F Moll), 24 measures long, marked Prestissimo. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is indicated as Prestissimo. The score consists of 12 staves, each containing 2 measures of music. The notation is highly technical, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups, and frequent use of slurs and ties. The piece begins with a series of ascending and descending runs, followed by more complex rhythmic patterns and trills. The final measures show a rapid descent of the scale.



Allegro.

25.

RE^b Majeur:
Des Dur



Allegro.

26.
Sib Mineur.
B Moll.

(*) *Avec la pointe de la langue au palais. (prononcez tu-tu-tu.)*
 (*) *Mit der Zungenspitze am Gaumen.*

12 staves of musical notation in B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. The music is written in a single system across 12 staves, with some staves containing multiple measures of music. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs, suggesting a fast and technically demanding piece.

MUSIK FÜR FLÖTE

Flöte allein

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Walter Zachert , Melodische Übungen	4218

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Jean M. Leclair , Sonate II G-dur (Bouillard)	1598
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Franz Xaver Richter , Sonate in G-dur (H. Zirnbauer) ..	3709
Jean Chr. Schickhardt , Sonate C-dur (H. Bouillard) ..	1609
Jean Chr. Schickhardt , Sechs leichte Sonaten, 2 Hefte (F. J. Giesbert)	2432a/b
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Jean Françaix , Quintett für Flöte in F, Oboe, Klari- nette in A, Fagott und Horn	4121
Harald Genzmer , Septett für Flöte, Klarinette in B, Horn in F, Violine, Bratsche, Violoncello und Harfe	1590
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Georg Philipp Telemann , Trio d-moll für Flöte, Vio- line und Cembalo (Klavier); Gambe (Violoncello) ad lib. (M. Ruëtz)	3654
Georg Philipp Telemann , Trio g-moll für Flöte, Vio- line und Cembalo (Klavier); Gambe (Violoncello) ad lib. (M. Ruëtz)	3655

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